

NEW YORK CITY  
Electrolytic, 15.12@15.21  
Silver, 49 5/8.  
Copper, steady.

Southern California  
and Arizona—Fair.

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## CONFIDENCE LACKING IN GREEK CABINET

Upon a Vote of Confidence Greek Government Turned Down in the Greek Chamber of Deputies By Big Odds.

OLD PREMIER MAY BE AGAIN CALLED TO HEAD

Reports Had That Parliament Will Be Dissolved and Two Month Will Elapse Before New Chamber Can Be Called.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The failure of the Chamber of Deputies to accord the Greek government a vote of confidence, and the resignation of the Zaimis cabinet, is the newest sensation of the Balkans. The first impression in London was the defeat of the government meant the recall of Venizelos and the fulfillment of the agreement between Venizelos and the Allies to assist Serbia. Later, Athens dispatches indicated it was possible parliament would be dissolved. In this case it will be two months before an election can be held and the new Chamber meet. Meantime, the Zaimis cabinet, the resignations of which have not been accepted, with the possible change of the ministry of war, will have charge of affairs. Consequently, there will not be any change in the military situation.

Fear is expressed in Berlin that the Russian force on the northeastern border of Rumania will be allowed to march through Rumania and possibly be joined with the Rumanians. The Tenthons are assembling an army on the western border of Rumania for the purpose of discouraging this.

The Russians checked the German offensive on the eastern front, except west of Riga and started a counter offensive at three points. The Russians claim a victory on the Strypa River and the capture of five thousand prisoners. They admit the battle is continuing. The Germans assert that all attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians.

While it is understood Venizelos had the support of a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, the fall of Zaimis was unexpected. It is believed that Venizelos had declined to accord Zaimis sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present. The government demanded a vote of confidence on some difference of opinion between Venizelos and the minister of war on military proposals.

The resignation of the Zaimis cabinet places the responsibility for deciding the future policy on the Greek King. It is uncertain whether Venizelos will join the Allies at the present in case he is asked to form a new government, but the outside powers have the assurance that Greece will not turn against them. It is recalled the King was willing to follow the policy of Venizelos to a certain extent. Some believe the King might embark in operations against Bulgaria if assured of the landing of strong Anglo-French forces in Saloniki and Kavala, together with the Russian army on the other side of Thrace and the possible assistance of Rumania.

Greece never favored the Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia. Some fear that victorious Bulgaria might covet Kavala, for which Greece fought hard to get at the conclusion of the Balkan War. It is reported the Russians are advancing in strong force and have captured important possessions near Zernowietz. The movement is calculated to influence Rumania.

The Serbians are making a stand in the south but confine the retirement before the Serbian front, dated Tuesday, report that signs of demoralization among the Serbian troops. They assert deserters from the Serbian (Continued on Page 3)

## Eight Missing From the Ship Santa Clara

Four Passengers and Four of the Crew of the Ill-Fated Santa Clara Are Still Unaccounted for By Officers.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 4.—Four passengers and four members of the crew of the steamer Santa Clara, wrecked Tuesday on South Spit just inside Coos Bay, were still unaccounted for when darkness brought to a close another day of anxious searching. It seems apparent that four of the crew at least, besides the eight known to be dead, had perished. Otherwise it is considered certain they would have reported to the captain for duty. Slight hope is held for the missing passengers. It is considered possible they might have been taken in by persons living at some distance from the scene and are still being kept in seclusion.

The missing passengers are Fred Jones, T. Goff, G. Allen and S. Collins. If it shall develop they are all lost the death list, including the missing members of the crew, will total sixteen. Some progress was made at removing the baggage from the Santa Clara but the cargo has not yet been touched.

Some bags and suitcases, on board, were found to be looted as at low tide it is possible to walk dry shod to the wreck.

## ADMIRAL LITTLE ON TRIAL IN BOSTON

Defense Witness Testifies Little Did Not Have Sufficient Assistance; Officials on Grill.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Rear Admiral Little, retired, charged with neglect and careless methods in superintending the construction of the submarine K-2, had insufficient help in the inspecting work, according to Lieut. Childs, witness for the defense, before a court martial. He said it was impossible for Little and his seven assistants to inspect all the metal used in the construction of the battleship, two destroyers and three submarines under his charge. Child previously testified for the prosecution.

Referring to a special charge of negligence in permitting installation of alleged defective batteries in the K-2, Child said that when the submarine was delivered to the government there were no defects. The assignment of a civilian inspector to examine the batteries was requested but he had not arrived until after the boat was placed in commission. Gregory Davison, vice president of the Electric Boat Co. testified that when he learned there was trouble with the batteries, he ordered them remedied and assured Little that the company would remedy the defects. It is expected the trial will end tomorrow.

## PACKERS AGAIN OBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Counsel for the Chicago Packers complained to the State Department that England had imposed more rigid restrictions upon their trade with neutrals. They asked that special representation be made to the British Foreign Office. The matter is under consideration.

Following the conference, representatives of the packers said: "The immediate cause of the visit to Washington is the instruction issued to the Steamer Christiania Fjord of the Norwegian American Line, which is scheduled to sail November 6 from New York to Christiania. The instructions prohibited the steamer from loading the packers' products, destined to resident buyers in Sweden, unless the packers remove from the bills of lading the provision 'the goods are in transit to Sweden,' and declare the ultimate destination to be Norway and guarantee consumption in that country. The instruction is due to the threat of England that unless steamships enforce such requirements England will seize ships and cargoes enroute to Christiania."

The State Department will notify England that further unlawful interference with the trade is intolerable, and will expect England to permit the packers' products to be loaded on the Christiania Fjord to go to the ultimate destination.

## PREPARATION FOR DEFENSE NOT WAR

President Wilson Speaks Before the Manhattan Club of New York City on the Duty of United States to Itself.

AGAINST ENLARGEMENT OF NATION BY ANY CONQUEST

"We Should Remember to Be Prepared, Not for War, But for Defense," Was One of His Most Pertinent Remarks

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—President Wilson, outlining his plans for national defense before the Manhattan Club here tonight, at its fiftieth anniversary dinner, spoke as follows:

"A year and a half ago our thought would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with diligence, firmness and self-possession, notwithstanding we find ourselves in midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and abate with terrible war; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which formerly we gave ourselves little concern. We are thinking now chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world—not our commercial relations—about those who have thought and planned always—but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors and the world itself.

"We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of masters altogether. For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self development; and with ourselves in this greater matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest of independent growth and action, for we know that throughout this hemisphere the same aspirations are everywhere being worked out, under diverse conditions, but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

"All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great process of the future unfolds themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed forces of the nation.

"In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of willful use of force on our part against any nation of any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we are gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security.

"We have it mind to be prepared, not for war, but for defense; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace and not by the use of hostile force.

"But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and un molested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion. And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do not want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay, should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they

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## GEN. TUCKER'S REQUEST FOR RETURN TO ARMY RECALLS OLD DIVORCE SCANDAL



Mrs. Dolly Logan Tucker (left), Mrs. Myrtle Platt Tucker and Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker.

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, U. S. A., retired, whom Mrs. Dolly Tucker, daughter of the late General John A. Logan, divorced in July, 1909, has applied for reinstatement in the active list of the army, with the rank of colonel. When the first Mrs. Tucker secured her divorce she created a scandal by naming Mrs. Myrtle Platt as co-respondent. Mrs. Platt later married Lieutenant Colonel Tucker.

## GREAT RAILROAD COUNSEL CLASH WAR MAY BE AT HAND IN SCHMIDT TRIAL

Election of Coppel as Rio Grande Head May Precipitate Strife Between Missouri Pacific and Gould Interests.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The election of Arthur Coppel of the banking house of Maitland & Coppel, to succeed Benjamin Bush as president of the Denver & Rio Grande, at the reorganization meeting of the directors, is believed to foreshadow serious differences between banking interests controlling the Missouri Pacific and the Gould interests, the latter being strengthened in their hold on the Rio Grande as the result of the election.

Coppel's acceptance is temporary. He shortly will be succeeded by H. U. Mudge, until recently president of the Rock Island, now chief operating official of that system under a receivership. It is reported that Bush opposed the selection of Coppel, as well as the choice of Mudge as his successor. Intimations of Bush's attitude were contained in a statement by Coppel.

"After consulting with some large stockholders in the United States and Europe, we thoroughly believe and are convinced that the Rio Grande must be independent to be successful. The chief operating officers must reside in Colorado and be in no wise connected with the operations of other roads. For the past few years the president of the Rio Grande has held the presidency of the Missouri Pacific and Western Pacific, which lately were placed under the jurisdiction of the courts. We are of the opinion that it is detrimental to the welfare of the company to have an operating head who must give a large part of his time to other roads and who also resides a thousand miles from the Rio Grande operating headquarters."

Bush stated he favored the election of E. L. Brown as vice president and president.

"George Gould has broken his word to me," he added.

## AVERAGE COPPER PRICE

The average price of copper for the week ending November 3, was 17.78. The average price of the metal for the month of October, 17.68.

Defense Lawyer Challenges Prosecutor to Make Tveitmo, Labor Leader of San Francisco, Co-defendant.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—Counsel for Schmidt, charged with murder in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building, challenged the prosecution to make Olaf Tveitmo, the San Francisco labor leader, co-defendant with Schmidt. During a wrangle between attorneys over the question of the prosecution's alleged misuse of the grand jury, Edwin McKenzie, counsel for the defense, exclaimed:

"If you want to let Tveitmo, why don't you insert his name in this indictment in place of John Doe?"

Turning to James Noel, special prosecutor, McKenzie added:

"You tried to let Tveitmo before, but you didn't, did you?"

Noel retorted:

"I think we did. If you read the case of the United States against Ryan, tried in Indianapolis, you will find we did."

Tveitmo, who was present, characterized intimations of the prosecution that he might be connected with the case as "bluff and bluster."

"It is the last gasp of a dying conspiracy, not of unions, but of Detective Burns and his associates," Tveitmo declared.

The controversy arose when the defense pressed its contention that the prosecution was trying to obtain information from Marie-Louise Lipton, a friend of Schmidt, and prospective witness, by causing her to appear before the grand jury. Counsel for defense requested the court to order a transcript of the testimony furnished the defense on the grounds that is referred to in the present case. District Attorney Wellins insisted that it related to a different case. The court stated he had no knowledge of any testimony relating to the Schmidt case being taken before the present grand jury. He denied the request.

## APPOINTED TO POSITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—P. Schrier, General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, since 1891, was appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Associated Oil Company. He will assume office on December 1.

## AMERICAN DOCTORS AND NACO AUTOMOBILE MEN THOUGHT SAFE IS THE LATEST REPORT

Doctors Thigpen and Muller and Joe Pylant, Who Were Reported Killed in Front of Agua Prieta, Reported to Have Been Seen Yesterday Afternoon at Five O'clock, Walking in Direction of Villa Verde; Nothing Heard of Wilson.

Advices last night seemed to confirm the rumors that the three Americans, Dr. Thigpen, Dr. Muller, physician in the employ of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, and Joe Pylant, an automobile man of Naco, had not been killed while attending to wounded Villa soldiers before Agua Prieta.

The report was circulated yesterday that the three Americans and another by the name of Wilson were killed by fire from the Calles stronghold of Agua Prieta. General Villa is accredited with the confirming of the report.

Late yesterday evening, however, word was received from Naco that the two doctors and Pylant were seen, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, between San Jose and Villa Verde. The man who is reported to have seen the men knew Pylant well and described the other two men accurately.

Every hope is held that the first rumor is incorrect. Several other rumors, following the first that the four were killed, seem to substantiate the report that the Americans are still alive. When reported seen they were on foot and walking in the direction of Villa Verde.

## VILLA ARRIVES AT NACO

NACO, Nov. 4.—Villa reached the border with 3,000 of the army defeated at Agua Prieta. He told American army officers that four Americans were killed by Calles fire yesterday before Agua Prieta. They were succoring wounded and wandered into the line of fire and were shot while working under a Red Cross flag. They were buried where they fell. Villa declined to reveal the graves. He said he could not permit the disinterment to clear the doubt whether they were actually killed.

The doubt resulted from a statement of Dr. Winslow, of St. Louis, who dashed to the boundary, shouting "I am about to be shot." Winslow declared he had seen the two men Villa claimed had been shot. He appeared dazed from experience in which he declared he underwent a death watch, awaiting execution for an unknown offense.

Four thousand of Villa's men are at Villa Verde, twenty-two miles south on the Naco-Cananea railroad. Another detachment is reported looting a Cananea. Villa is receiving supplies at Naco. He stated he intended to leave tonight. It is believed he will go to Nogales. The army will follow. The force at Villa Verde will be left to oppose pursuit by the Carranza forces at Naco.

Another attack on Agua Prieta by Villa appeared distant. Shortly after he arrived at Naco with a detachment of about one hundred wounded, Villa approached the boundary to report the death of four Americans. He said he "regretted they were killed." He sought permission to have his wounded transported over the United States from Naco to Juarez. He said if Carranza was permitted to send fighting men through the United States it ought to be permitted him to send his wounded east. The request was forwarded to Funston.

The supposed shooting of the Americans was reported to Funston by men interested in confirming the report. Funston informed inquirers that all he could do was to obtain permission from Calles to search the battlefield and if found to formally enter a protest against shooting of non-combatants and the alleged firing on a Red Cross flag.

## OBREGON TO SONORA

EAGLE PASS, Nov. 4.—The Carranza commander Obregon is enroute to Douglas to personally direct the campaign against Villa. Washington is granted permission for him to cross to the United States.

Eliseo Arredondo, the personal representative of Carranza in the United States, made the Obregon announcement. Obregon was the guest at a dinner attended by American officers and citizens.

## GUATEMALA INVASION REPELLED

TOPOLOBAMPO, Nov. 4.—Seven hundred Mexican troops invaded Guatemala some time ago and only five hundred escaped annihilation. It is reported. The survivors returned. The Indians along the Rio Del Fuerte who were menacing the properties of the United Sugar companies, were attacked and routed by the Carranza garrison from Los Mochis Tuesday near Ahome. Several Indians were killed and a hundred captured. A menacing food shortage is indicated by reports from Mazatlan and Salina Cruz.

## ANOTHER UPRISING

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Private mail advices from Vera Cruz say an uprising independent of the Villa or Zapata movements, is being headed in the state of Vera Cruz by Higinio Aguilar, a prominent planter and is said to total seven thousand in number.

## URBALEJO IN NOGALES

NOGALES, Nov. 4.—General Urbalejo, the Yaqui chieftain, who with fifteen hundred Indians aided the Villa attack on Agua Prieta, arrived at Nogales, Sonora, with a part of his army. It is reported Urbalejo intends to operate in southern Sonora. This is unconfirmed. Urbalejo denied he had broken with Villa.

J. H. Haas, an American cattle buyer, is held at Sasbe by Carranza soldiers under Captain Manuel Iguia. Carranza consul Padres said that Haas was arrested for exporting cattle through Villa ports in Sonora. He noted American consular Agent Simpson that Haas would be released and brought to the border tomorrow. There has been a rumor that Haas was held for \$10,000 ransom.

## CARRANZA PRAISES WILSON

EAGLE PASS, Nov. 4.—In a confer-

ence with John Lind the president's former personal representative to Mexico, Carranza expressed admiration for Wilson for his constancy of purpose, his good will shown in dealing with the Mexican situation and an appreciation of what the de facto government would soon be resumed.

Lind said: "I endeavored to impress Carranza that the majority of the people in the United States regarded the factions in Mexico alike. I told him the prejudice against the Mexicans was caused by the Mexicans in Washington and New York, who were antagonistic to his government."

Referring to a query as to why not immediately establish a government in Mexico City, rather than travel in the northern part, Carranza declared that although reconstruction was pressing, it was equally important that there be a complete understanding among Mexicans in reference to the plans of the new government. He said he was striving for an efficient and harmonious government. In referring to the Villa report at Agua Prieta, Carranza said: "I hope the destructive work in Mexico has ended. I may be able to commence reconstruction."

President F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank declines to affirm or deny report that National City Co. had obtained control of International Banking Corporation.

The "Express" says that the treasury has under advisement to commandeer at least one-third of every citizen's income, while it will probably take one-half. This "forced loan" is contemplated in order to curb private expenditures and conserve the national resources for war purposes.

## CONFIDENT OF OFFICIALS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti, following a conference with Commissioner White, of San Francisco, announced he would leave the investigation of alleged smuggling of Chinese into the United States with the complicity of federal officials to White and the United States district attorney.

Caminetti said he was confident White and the district attorney were able to handle the situation. If immigration officers were involved they will be prosecuted.